



Scott County E.M.A.
Eric J. Lowry, Jr., Executive Director
85 East Wardell Street
Scottsburg, IN 47170

812-752-8440



Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

September 1, 1999



**SCOTT COUNTY
EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT
AGENCY**

scottema@scottsburg.com



**SCOTT COUNTY
EMERGENCY
COMMUNICATIONS
AGENCY**

scott911@scottsburg.com



**SCOTT COUNTY
L.E.P.C.**

scottlepc@scottsburg.com

85 East Wardell Street
Scottsburg, IN 47170

812-752-8440 (EMA)
812-752-8440 (LEPC)
812-752-5550 (911)
812-752-0332 (FAX)

Eric J. Lowry, Jr.
Executive Director

Dear Scott County Resident,

This Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide has been developed to provide you with the information and guidance needed to prepare your family in the event of a disaster. Although Scott County is blessed with some of the most dedicated emergency responders and agencies in the country, the ultimate responsibility for the protection of your household rests with you. In the event of a large scale disaster, it may take anywhere from a few hours to several days for emergency crews to reach your home. That is why it is so important for you to take the time to complete this plan with your family.

Most of the items in the disaster kit are readily available and probably already in your home. It's not necessary to duplicate those items for a disaster. You must, however, be able to find and assemble them on short notice. Take the time now to find and inventory these items and note in the plan their locations. You can then put together your kit quickly when needed.

The time to discuss emergency plans is before the disaster strikes. Talk with your children about fire escape routes, tornado shelters and other emergency needs you identify in the plan. Check with your neighbors and extended family to ensure their safety as well. You may want to pool your resources and plan to help your neighbors and family if you have resources they don't. If there is only one basement in your neighborhood, several families can plan to use it as a shelter when needed.

Working together we can all do our part to minimize the impact of the inevitable disaster that will strike Scott County. If you require any additional information, please feel free to contact the Scott County Emergency Management Agency.

Sincerely,

Eric J. Lowry, Jr.
Executive Director

Family Disaster Plan And Personal Survival Guide

There are many different kinds of disasters. Earthquakes, floods, fires, tornadoes, airplane crashes, chemical spills, explosions, and others, small and large, which seldom give warning and can be equally devastating to their victims. The planning you and your family do now will be of benefit when any disaster strikes you.

Preparation

Family Meetings: At least once a year have a meeting with your family to discuss and update your plan and determine what training, equipment and supplies are needed. Occasional drills will assure quick reaction and avoid injury and panic in an emergency. Share your plans with neighbors, friends, relatives and co-workers.

Training:

1. How to protect yourselves from falling objects, smoke, fire, caustic fumes, etc.
2. First Aid (available through the local Red Cross Chapter)

Persons Trained _____ Date _____

Persons Trained _____ Date _____

Location of First Aid Kit _____

3. How and Where to shut off utilities _____

Location of gas valve _____

Location of wrench _____

Location of main water valve _____

Location of main circuit breaker _____

Location of other utilities _____

4. Draw a Plan of Your Home

In the space provided on page 5, draw a floor plan of your home showing the exact location of exit windows \triangle and doors \blacktriangle , utility cutoffs \bullet , First Aid Kits \blackplus , and emergency supplies \square . Be sure everyone in your household is familiar with it. Show it to babysitters and houseguests when you're going to be away. They could use it to show someone to a utility cutoff in an emergency.

5. Alternate Places to Meet Around Your Home

Outside _____

Inside _____

6. Alternate reunion locations when family not at home; Red Cross Shelter, home, neighbors, relatives, park, school, etc.

7. Name and telephone number of person outside the area for family members to call to report location and condition.

8. Do you know your school's disaster policy? Church? Club? Others? Are medical consent forms complete?

9. Where are emergency supplies and equipment located?

Portable Radio _____

Flashlight/Batteries _____

Water _____

Food _____

Sanitation supplies _____

Fire Extinguisher _____

Tools _____

Blankets _____

Cooking Equipment _____

Safety Equipment _____

Medication/Glasses _____

Complete Change of Clothing _____

Earthquake Safety

1. If you're indoors get under a table, desk or bed, or brace yourself in a strong doorway. Watch for falling, flying or sliding objects. Stay away from windows.
2. If you're outdoors move to an open area away from buildings, trees, power poles, brick or block walls and other objects that could fall.
3. If you're in an automobile stop and stay in it until the shaking stops. Avoid stopping near trees and power lines, on or under overpasses.
4. If you're in a high rise building get under a desk or table until shaking stops. Do not use elevator to evacuate. Use the stairs.
5. If you're in a store get under a table, or any sturdy object or brace yourself in a strong doorway. Avoid stopping under anything that could fall. Do not dash for the exit. Choose your exit carefully.

Tornado Safety

1. Pay attention to weather watches and warnings and prepare to take shelter *before* the storm arrives.
2. The best shelter area is underground such as in a basement. If you cannot take shelter underground, move to an interior room on the lowest floor and get under a sturdy piece of furniture.
3. Do not open windows if they're closed. Do not close windows if they're open.
4. In an automobile do not try to outrun a tornado. Leave the car immediately and seek shelter in the nearest ditch or depression.
5. Mobile homes, even if tied down, provide little protection. Seek shelter elsewhere.

Flood Safety

1. Flash floods are the number one cause of storm related deaths annually.
2. If you are in low lying areas, pay attention to water levels and move to higher ground at the first sign of possible flooding.
3. Do not attempt to drive through standing water.
4. If your car stalls, abandon it and move to higher ground. Many people drown attempting to save their cars.

After a Disaster

1. Put on heavy shoes immediately to avoid injury from stepping on glass or other debris.
 2. Check for injuries and give first aid.
 3. Check for fires and fire hazards.
 - ✓ Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off main gas valve, open windows and carefully leave the house. *Do not* turn lights on or off or light matches or do anything that could cause a spark.
- NOTE:** Do not turn off gas unless emergency exists. If time permits call gas company or qualified plumber. *Do not* turn it back on until the gas company or plumber has checked it out.
- ✓ If water leaks are suspected, turn off water at main valve.
 - ✓ If damage to electrical system is suspected (frayed wires, sparks, or the smell of hot insulation) turn off system at main circuit breaker or fuse box.
4. Check neighbors for injury.
 5. Turn on radio and listen for advisories. Locate light source.
 6. Do not touch downed power lines or objects touching lines.
 7. Check to see that sewage lines are intact before flushing toilets.
 8. Check house, roof, chimney etc. for damage.
 9. Open closets and cupboards carefully.
 10. Check and gather emergency supplies.
 11. Do not use phone unless a genuine emergency.
 12. Do not go sightseeing.
 13. Cooperate with public safety officials. Be prepared to evacuate when necessary.

If you must evacuate:

1. Prominently post message indicating where you go.
 2. Take with you: medicines, first aid kit, flashlight, radio, batteries, important papers, cash, food, extra clothes, blankets or sleeping bags, arrange for pets.
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HOME EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

This list consists of items usually available in a home and used regularly. It is designed to help your family identify and organize them for an emergency. Quantities of emergency supplies should be adequate for at least 72 hours. A two week supply is recommended for water, food, medicine and other consumable items.

Survival

Water – 1 gallon per person per day.
First Aid Kit – ample and freshly stocked.
First Aid Book – know how to use it.
Food – canned or dehydrated. Pre-cooked and/or requiring minimum heat and water. Consider infants, pets and other special dietary requirements.
Can opener.
Blankets or sleeping bags for each person.
Radio – portable, battery powered. Spare batteries.
Critical medications and prescription glasses.
Fire extinguisher – dry chemical type.
Flashlight – spare fresh batteries and bulb.
Watch or clock – battery or spring wound.

Sanitation Supplies

Large plastic trash bags – for trash, waste, water protection, ground cover.
Large trash cans.
Hand soap.
Liquid detergent.
Shampoo.
Toothpaste and toothbrush.
Pre-moistened towlettes.
Deodorant.
Dentures.
Feminine supplies.
Infant supplies.
Toilet paper.
Powdered chlorinated lime – add to sewage to deodorize, disinfect, and keep away insects.
Newspapers – to wrap garbage and waste. Can also be used for warmth.

Safety

Heavy shoes – for each person.
Heavy gloves – for each person clearing debris.
Candles.
Matches – dipped in wax and kept in waterproof container.
Clothes – complete change kept dry.
Knife – sharp or razor blades.
Garden hose – for siphoning and fire fighting.

Cooking

Barbecue – charcoal and lighter or Sterno stove.
Plastic bags – various sizes, sealable.
Pots – at least two.
Paper plates, plastic knives, forks & spoons.
Paper towels.

Tools

Axe, shovel, and hammer.
Broom.
Crescent wrench – for turning off water & gas main.
Screwdriver, pliers.
Coil of ½” rope.
Coil of bailing wire.
Plastic tape.
Pen and paper.

Car Mini Survival Kit

Non-perishable food – store in empty coffee cans.
Bottled water.
First Aid Kit.
Flares.
Fire extinguisher – CO²
Blanket.
Sealable plastic bags
Flashlight – fresh spare batteries and bulb.
Critical medications.
Tools – screwdriver, pliers, wire, knife.
Short rubber hose – for siphoning.
Small package of tissues.
Pre-moistened towlettes.

Water Purification Tips

To purify water for drinking, use any of the following methods.

1. Boil for 5-10 minutes.
2. Add 10 drops of household bleach solution per gallon of water, mix well and let stand for 30 minutes. A *slight* smell or taste of chlorine indicates water is good to drink.
3. Add household tincture of iodine in same manner as bleach above.
4. Use commercial purification tablets such as Halazone or Globaline. Follow package instructions.

Learn how to remove the water in the water heater and other water supplies.

HOME FLOOR PLAN

Exit Windows △ **and Doors** ▲ , **Utility Cutoffs** ● , **First Aid Kits** +, **Emergency Supplies** □ , **Fire Escape Routes** —————→ , **& Alternate Meeting Places** ○ .

Important Telephone Numbers

Emergency Call 911

Physician _____

Hospital _____

Poison Control _____

Electric Company _____

Gas Company _____

Water Company _____

Animal Control _____
